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(54) **PHOSPHODIESTERASE-1 INHIBITORS AND THEIR USE IN TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES**

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None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

The invention relates to the administration of inhibitors of phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) for the treatment of diseases or disorders characterized by disruption of or damage to various cGMP/PKG mediated pathways. In one embodiment the invention relates to inhibitors of phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) for treatment of cardiovascular disease and related disorders, e.g., congestive heart disease, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

16 Claims, No Drawings

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PHOSPHODIESTERASE-1 INHIBITORS AND THEIR USE IN TREATMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a U.S. National Phase Application filed under 35 U.S.C. 371 of International Application No. PCT/US2014/016741 filed Feb. 17, 2014, which claims priority to U.S. Application No. 61/765,804 filed Feb. 17, 2013 the contents of each of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field relates to the administration of inhibitors of phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) for the treatment of diseases or disorders characterized by disruption of or damage to certain cGMP/PKG mediated pathways (e.g., in cardiac tissue). The field further relates to inhibitors of phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) for treatment of cardiovascular disease and related disorders, e.g., congestive heart disease, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and stroke.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Eleven families of phosphodiesterases (PDEs) have been identified but only PDEs in Family I, the Ca^{2+} -calmodulin-dependent phosphodiesterases (CaM-PDEs), which are activated by the Ca^{2+} -calmodulin and have been shown to mediate the calcium and cyclic nucleotide (e.g. cAMP and cGMP) signaling pathways. The three known CaM-PDE genes, PDE1A, PDE1B, and PDE1C, are all expressed in central nervous system tissue. PDE1A is expressed throughout the brain with higher levels of expression in the CA1 to CA3 layers of the hippocampus and cerebellum and at a low level in the striatum. PDE1A is also expressed in the lung and heart. PDE1B is predominately expressed in the striatum, dentate gyrus, olfactory tract and cerebellum, and its expression correlates with brain regions having high levels of dopaminergic innervation.

Although PDE1B is primarily expressed in the central nervous system, it may be detected in the heart. PDE1C is expressed in olfactory epithelium, cerebellar granule cells, striatum, heart, and vascular smooth muscle. Specifically, the major PDE activity in the human cardiac ventricle is PDE1. And PDE1 has been shown to promote human arterial smooth muscle cell proliferation. By virtue of its modulation of cGMP in the monocyte, PDE1 has potential as a hypertrophy regulator. (Circ Res. 2009 Nov. 6; 105(10): 931.) Generally, there is a high abundance of PDE1 isoforms in: cardiac myocytes, vascular endothelial smooth muscle, fibroblast and motor neurons.

Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterases downregulate intracellular cAMP and cGMP signaling by hydrolyzing these cyclic nucleotides to their respective inactive 5'-monophosphates (5'AMP and 5'GMP). cGMP is a central intracellular second-messenger regulating numerous cellular functions. In the cardiac myocyte, cGMP mediates effects of nitric oxide and atrial natriuretic peptide, whereas its counterpart, cAMP, mediates catecholamine signaling. Each cyclic nucleotide has a corresponding primary targeted protein kinase, PKA for cAMP, and PKG for cGMP. PKA stimulation is associated with enhanced contractility and can stimulate growth, whereas PKG acts as a brake in the heart, capable of countering cAMP-PKA-contractile stimulation

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and inhibiting hypertrophy. Importantly, the duration and magnitude of these signaling cascades are determined not only by generation of cyclic nucleotides, but also by their hydrolysis catalyzed by phosphodiesterases (PDEs). PDE regulation is quite potent often suppressing an acute rise in a given cyclic nucleotide back to baseline within seconds to minutes. It is also compartmentalized within the cell, so that specific targeted proteins can be regulated by the same "generic" cyclic nucleotide.

Heart disease is typically a chronic and progressive illness that kills more than 2.4 million Americans each year. There are approximately 500,000 new cases of heart failure per year, with an estimated 5 million patients in the United States alone having this disease. Early intervention is likely to be most effective in preserving cardiac function. It would be most desirable to prevent as well to reverse the morphological, cellular, and molecular remodeling that is associated with heart disease. Some of the most important indicators of cardiac risk are age, hereditary factors, weight, smoking, blood pressure, exercise history, and diabetes. Other indicators of cardiac risk include the subject's lipid profile, which is typically assayed using a blood test, or any other biomarker associated with heart disease or hypertension. Other methods for assaying cardiac risk include, but are not limited to, an EKG stress test, thallium stress test, EKG, CT scan, echocardiogram, magnetic resonance imaging study, non-invasive and invasive arteriogram, and cardiac catheterization.

Pulmonary hypertension (PH or PHT) is an increase in blood pressure in the pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein, and/or pulmonary capillaries. It is a very serious condition, potentially leading to shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, decreased exercise tolerance, heart failure, pulmonary edema, and death. It can be one of five different groups, classified by the World Health Organization as follows: WHO Group I Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH)

a. Idiopathic (IPAH)

b. Familial (FPAH)

c. Associated with other diseases (APAH): collagen vascular disease (e.g. scleroderma), congenital shunts between the systemic and pulmonary circulation, portal hypertension, HIV infection, drugs, toxins, or other diseases or disorder.

d. Associated with venous or capillary disease

Pulmonary arterial hypertension involves the vasoconstriction or tightening of blood vessels connected to and within the lungs. This makes it harder for the heart to pump blood through the lungs, much as it is harder to make water flow through a narrow pipe as opposed to a wide one. Over time, the affected blood vessels become both stiffer and thicker, in a process known as fibrosis. This further increases the blood pressure within the lungs and impairs their blood flow. In addition, the increased workload of the heart causes thickening and enlargement of the right ventricle, making the heart less able to pump blood through the lungs, causing right heart failure. As the blood flowing through the lungs decreases, the left side of the heart receives less blood. This blood may also carry less oxygen than normal. Therefore it becomes more and more difficult for the left side of the heart to pump to supply sufficient oxygen to the rest of the body, especially during physical activity.

WHO Group II—Pulmonary hypertension associated with left heart disease a. Atrial or ventricular disease

b. Valvular disease (e.g. mitral stenosis)

In pulmonary venous hypertension (WHO Group II) there may not be any obstruction to blood flow in the lungs. Instead, the left heart fails to pump blood efficiently out of the heart into the body, leading to pooling of blood in veins

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leading from the lungs to the left heart (congestive heart failure or CHF). This causes pulmonary edema and pleural effusions. The fluid build-up and damage to the lungs may also lead to hypoxia and consequent vasoconstriction of the pulmonary arteries, so that the pathology may come to resemble that of Group I or III.

WHO Group III—Pulmonary hypertension associated with lung diseases and/or hypoxemia a. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), interstitial lung disease (ILD) b. Sleep-disordered breathing, alveolar hypoventilation c. Chronic exposure to high altitude d. Developmental lung abnormalities

In hypoxic pulmonary hypertension (WHO Group II I), the low levels of oxygen may cause vasoconstriction or tightening of pulmonary arteries. This leads to a similar pathophysiology as pulmonary arterial hypertension.

WHO Group IV—Pulmonary hypertension due to chronic thrombotic and/or embolic disease a. Pulmonary embolism in the proximal or distal pulmonary arteries b. Embolization of other matter, such as tumor cells or parasites

In chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (WHO Group IV), the blood vessels are blocked or narrowed with blood clots. Again, this leads to a similar pathophysiology as pulmonary arterial hypertension.

WHO Group V—Miscellaneous

Treatment of pulmonary hypertension has proven very difficult.

Antihypertensive drugs that work by dilating the peripheral arteries are frequently ineffective on the pulmonary vasculature. For example, calcium channel blockers are effective in only about 5% of patients with IPAH. Left ventricular function can often be improved by the use of diuretics, beta blockers, ACE inhibitors, etc., or by repair/replacement of the mitral valve or aortic valve. Where there is pulmonary arterial hypertension, treatment is more challenging, and may include lifestyle changes, digoxin, diuretics, oral anticoagulants, and oxygen therapy are conventional, but not highly effective. Newer drugs targeting the pulmonary arteries, include endothelin receptor antagonists (e.g., bosentan, sitaxentan, ambrisentan), phosphodiesterase type 5 inhibitors (e.g., sildenafil, tadalafil), prostacyclin derivatives (e.g., epoprostenol, treprostenil, iloprost, beroprost), and soluble guanylate cyclase (sGC) activators (e.g., cinaciguat and riociguat). Surgical approaches to PAH include atrial septostomy to create a communication between the right and left atria, thereby relieving pressure on the right side of the heart, but at the cost of lower oxygen levels in blood (hypoxia); lung transplantation; and pulmonary thromboendarterectomy (PTE) to remove large clots along with the lining of the pulmonary artery. Heart failure and acute myocardial infarction are common and serious conditions frequently associated with thrombosis and/or plaque build-up in the coronary arteries.

Cardiovascular disease or dysfunction may also be associated with diseases or disorders typically thought of as affecting skeletal muscle. One such disease is Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD), which is a disorder that primarily affects skeletal muscle development but can also result in cardiac dysfunction and cardiomyopathy. DMD is a recessive X-linked form of muscular dystrophy, affecting around 1 in 3,600 boys, which results in muscle degeneration and eventual death. The disorder is caused by a mutation in the dystrophin gene, located on the human X chromosome, which codes for the protein dystrophin, an important structural component within muscle tissue that provides structural stability to the dystroglycan complex (DGC) of

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the cell membrane. While both sexes can carry the mutation, females rarely exhibit signs of the disease.

Patients with DMD lack expression of the protein dystrophin as a result of mutations in the X-linked dystrophin gene. Additionally, the loss of dystrophin leads to severe skeletal muscle pathologies as well as cardiomyopathy, which manifests as congestive heart failure and arrhythmias. The absence of a functional dystrophin protein is believed to lead to reduced expression and mis-localization of dystrophin-associated proteins including neuronal nitric oxide (NO) synthase. Disruption of nNOS signaling may result in muscle fatigue and unopposed sympathetic vasoconstriction during exercise, thereby increasing contraction-induced damage in dystrophin-deficient muscles. The loss of normal nNOS signaling during exercise is central to the vascular dysfunction proposed to be an important pathogenic mechanism in DMD.

Currently, there is a largely unmet need for an effective way of treating cardiovascular disease and disorders (e.g. congestive heart disease), and diseases and disorders which may result in cardiac dysfunction or cardiomyopathy (e.g., Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy). Improved therapeutic compositions and methods for the treatment of cardiac conditions and dysfunction are urgently required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PDE1A and PDE1C are believed to be abundantly expressed in cardiac, vascular, and lung tissues. Moreover, PDE1 is also believed to be up-regulated in chronic disease conditions such as atherosclerosis, cardiac pressure-load stress and heart failure, as well as in response to long-term exposure to nitrates. Without being bound by theory, it is believed that the compounds of the present invention are able to modulate cGMP/PKG mediated pathways. Consequently, the PDE1 inhibitors disclosed herein are believed to have significant modulatory activity (e.g., enhancement of cGMP) in those areas of the body where PDE1 isoforms are predominately located: e.g., cardiac, vascular, and lung tissue. PDE1 inhibitors may have relatively little impact on resting function, but rather maintain the ability to potentially modulate acute contractile tone in cells stimulated by vaso-active agonists.

For example, it is believed that PDE1 may modulate acute contractile tone in cells that are activated by hypertrophic stimuli. Consequently, without being bound by theory, it is believed that in one embodiment that the application or administration of the PDE1 inhibitors disclosed herein could work to prevent hypertrophic responses and possibly reverse any existing tissue hypertrophy.

Without being bound by theory, in one embodiment it is believed that the selective PDE1 inhibitors, e.g., Compounds of Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI described herein, may be involved in regulating cGMP/PKG involvement in cardiac hypertrophy. Previous studies have demonstrated that intracellular Ca²⁺/CaM-dependent signaling promotes maladaptive hypertrophic gene expression in cardiomyocytes through various effectors such as the protein phosphatase calcineurin, Ca²⁺/CaM-dependent kinase II (CaMKII). Without being bound by any theory, Endogenous cGMP/PKG-dependent signaling may be able to negatively regulate cardiac hypertrophy, by suppressing Gq/11 activation and normalizing Ca²⁺ signaling. Ca²⁺/CaM, by activating PDE1A, may decrease cGMP levels and PKG activity. In turn, this process may lead to potentiated cardiomyocyte hypertrophy. Additionally, upregulation of PDE1A expression upon neurohumoral or biomechanical

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stress during cardiac hypertrophy may further enhance PDE1A activity and attenuates cGMP/PKG signaling. Accordingly, without being bound by any theory, it is believed that inhibition of PDE1A, for example, could reverse or prevent the attenuation of cGMP/PKG signaling. Therefore, administration of a preferred PDE1 inhibitor as described herein could provide a potential means to regulate cardiac hypertrophy, and by extension provide a treatment for various cardiovascular diseases and disorders.

Accordingly, in one embodiment, the invention provides a new method of treatment or prophylaxis of cardiovascular disease and disorders (e.g., atherosclerosis, pulmonary arterial hypertension, myocardial infarction) that may be ameliorated by administration of a specific inhibitor of phosphodiesterase type I (e.g., PDE1 inhibitor, e.g., a PDE1A or PDE1C inhibitor) (e.g., a PDE1 inhibitor of Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and/or XI as herein described).

In one embodiment the cardiovascular disease or disorder may be selected from the group consisting of: hypertension, congestive heart failure, angina, stroke, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary pulmonary hypertension, isolated systolic hypertension, hypertension associated with diabetes, hypertension associated with atherosclerosis, renovascular hypertension, congestive heart failure, angina, stroke. In certain embodiments, the cardiovascular disease or disorder to be treated may also relate to impaired cGMP/PKG-dependent signaling.

In another embodiment the PDE1 inhibitor (e.g., a PDE1 inhibitor of Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and/or XI as herein described) may be administered in combination with an angiotensin II receptor antagonist. Examples of angiotensin II receptor antagonists for use with the invention include candesartan, eprosartan, irbesartan, losartan, olmesartan, olmesartan medoxomil, saralasin, telmisartan and valsartan.

The invention also provides a new method of treatment or prophylaxis of cardiovascular disease or disorder that is associated with a muscular dystrophy (e.g., Duchenne muscular dystrophy). As previously noted, DMD is caused by the absence of a functional dystrophin protein, which in turn leads to reduced expression and mis-localization of dystrophin-associated proteins; which can include neuronal nitric oxide (NO) synthase. Disruption of nNOS signaling may result in muscle fatigue and unopposed sympathetic vasoconstriction during exercise, thereby increasing contraction-induced damage in dystrophin-deficient muscles. Without being bound by theory, the loss of normal nNOS signaling during exercise may be central to the vascular dysfunction proposed to be an important pathogenic mechanism in DMD. Without being bound by theory, it is contemplated that by inhibiting phosphodiesterases (e.g. PDE1A, PDE1C), (e.g., administering or using a PDE1 inhibitor of Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and/or XI as herein described) that at least one mechanism of the compounds described herein may be to circumvent defective nNOS signaling in dystrophic skeletal and/or cardiac muscle; thereby potentially improving cardiac outcomes in, at least, DMD patients.

In one particular embodiment, the invention provides a novel method of treatment or prophylaxis for cardiac dysfunction associated with Duchenne muscular dystrophy that may be ameliorated by administration of a phosphodiesterase type I (PDE1 inhibitor, e.g., a PDE1 inhibitor of Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and/or XI as herein described) as described herein.

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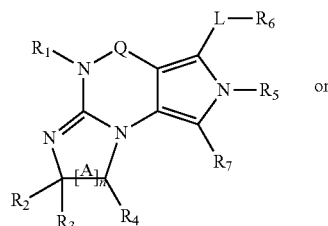
In another embodiment, the PDE1 inhibitor is administered to a patient with a type of muscular dystrophy which may be selected from the group consisting of: Becker, limb-girdle, myotonic, and Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy.

In one embodiment, the invention provides for the treatment of cardiovascular disease or disorder which may be associated with impaired cGMP signaling (e.g., cGMP/PKG signaling), wherein the disease or disorder may be selected from the group consisting of: angina, stroke, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, isolated systolic hypertension, hypertension associated with diabetes, hypertension associated with atherosclerosis, renovascular hypertension, congestive heart failure, angina, stroke, hypertension, fibrosis, an inflammatory disease or disorder, cardiac hypertrophy, and an connective tissue disease or disorder (e.g., Marfan Syndrome).

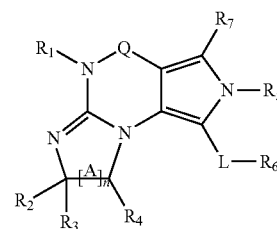
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Compounds for Use in the Methods of the Invention

In one embodiment, the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are optionally substituted 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrrolo[3,4-e]pyrimidine or 4,5,7,8,9-pentahydro-2H-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrrolo[3,4-e]pyrimidine, e.g., a Compound of Formula II, e.g., II-A or II-B:



Formula II-A



Formula II-B

wherein

- (i) Q is C(=O), C(=S), C(=N(R₂₀)) or CH₂;
- (ii) L is a single bond, —N(H)—, —CH₂—, —S—, —S(O)— or —S(O₂)—;
- (iii) R₁ is H or C₁₋₄ alkyl (e.g., methyl);
- (iv) R₄ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl) and R₂ and R₃ are, independently, H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl) optionally substituted with halo or hydroxy (e.g., R₂ and R₃ are both methyl, or R₂ is H and R₃ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or hydroxyethyl), aryl, heteroaryl,

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(optionally hetero)arylalkoxy,
(optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₆alkyl; or
R₂ and R₃ together form a 3- to 6-membered ring;

or

R₂ is H and R₃ and R₄ together form a di-, tri- or tetramethylene bridge (pref. wherein the R₃ and R₄ together have the cis configuration, e.g., where the carbons carrying R₃ and R₄ have the R and S configurations, respectively);

or

(v) R₅ is

a) -D-E-F, wherein:

D is C₁₋₄alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethylene or prop-2-yn-1-ylene);

E is a single bond, C₂₋₄alkynylene (e.g., —C≡C—), arylene (e.g., phenylene) or heteroarylene (e.g., pyridylene);

F is

H,

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, diazoyl, triazolyl, for example, pyrid-2-yl, imidazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl),

halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl),

haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),—C(O)—R₁₅,—N(R₁₆)(R₁₇), or

C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, pyrrolidinyl (e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl);

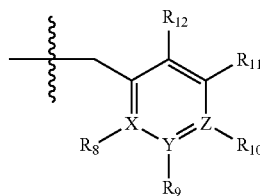
wherein D, E and F are independently and optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl or Br), C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), C₁₋₄alkoxy (e.g., methoxy), hydroxy, C₁₋₄carboxy, or an additional aryl or heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl),

for example, F is heteroaryl, e.g., pyridyl substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 5-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 3-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4,6-dichloropyrid-2-yl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl) or C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-methylpyrid-2-yl), or F is aryl, e.g., phenyl, substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl) or F is a C₃₋₇heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl) optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl); or

b) a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with haloC₁₋₄alkyl;

c) attached to the nitrogen on the pyrrolo portion of Formula II-A or II-B and is a moiety of Formula A

Formula A



wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F), and R₁₀ is

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halogen,

C₁₋₄alkyl,haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl)C₁₋₄alkoxy (e.g., methoxy),C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,heteroC₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl),C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example pyrid-2-yl or pyrid-4-yl), or thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)), diazoyl (e.g., imidazol-1-yl), triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl,

arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl),

alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl),

heteroarylcarbonyl, or

alkoxycarbonyl;

wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is independently, optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl), halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), hydroxy, C₁₋₄carboxy, —SH or an additional aryl, heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl) or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl,

preferably R₁₀ is phenyl, pyridyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl optionally substituted with the substituents previously defined, e.g. optionally substituted with halo or alkyl

provided that when X, Y, or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉, or R₁₀, respectively, is not present;

(vi) R₆ is

H,

C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isobutyl),C₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl),heteroC₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl),

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyrid-4-yl),

arylC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., benzyl),

arylamino (e.g., phenylamino),

heteroarylamino,

N,N-diC₁₋₄alkylamino,

N,N-diarylamino,

N-aryl-N-(arylC₁₋₄alkyl)amino (e.g., N-phenyl-N-(1,1'-biphen-4-ylmethyl)amino), or

—N(R₁₈)(R₁₉),

wherein the aryl and heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl), halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), hydroxy, C₁₋₄carboxy, or an additional aryl, heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl) or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl;

(vii) R₇ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl), halogen (e.g., Cl), —N(R₁₈)(R₁₉), hydroxy or C₁₋₆alkoxy;

(viii) n=0 or 1;

(ix) when n=1, A is —C(R₁₃)(R₁₄)—, wherein R₁₃ and R₁₄, are, independently, H or C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkoxy, (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkyl or R₁₄ can form a bridge with R₂ or R₄;

(x) R₁₅ is C₁₋₄alkyl, haloC₁₋₄alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃)

(xi) R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently H or C₁₋₄alkyl;(xii) R₁₈ and R₁₉ are independently

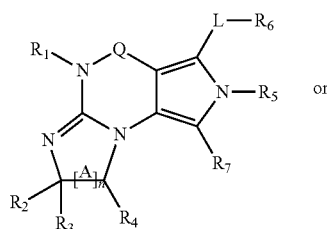
H,

C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isobutyl),C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl),

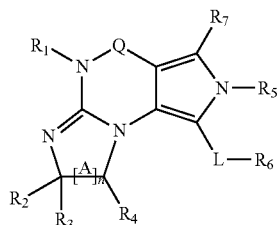
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heteroC₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl),
 aryl (e.g., phenyl) or
 heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl),
 wherein said aryl and heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more
 halo (e.g., fluorophenyl, e.g., 4-fluorophenyl),
 hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyphenyl, e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl or 2-hydroxyphenyl),
 C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl),
 haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),
 C₁₋₄carboxy, or
 an additional aryl, heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl) or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl,
 (xiii) R₂₀ is H, C₁₋₄alkyl or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl;
 in free or salt form.

In another embodiment, the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are Compound of Formula I, e.g. Formula I-A and I-B:



Formula I-A



Formula I-B

wherein

- (i) Q is C(=O), C(=S), C(=N(R₂₀)) or CH₂;
- (ii) L is a single bond, —N(H)—, —CH₂—, —S—, —S(O)— or —S(O₂)—;
- (iii) R₁ is H or C₁₋₄ alkyl (e.g., methyl);
- (iv) R₄ is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl) and R₂ and R₃ are, independently, H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl) optionally substituted with halo or hydroxy (e.g., R₂ and R₃ are both methyl, or R₂ is H and R₃ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or hydroxyethyl),
 aryl,
 heteroaryl,
 (optionally hetero)arylalkoxy, or
 (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₆alkyl;
 or
 R₂ is H and R₃ and R₄ together form a di-, tri- or tetramethylene bridge (pref. wherein the R₃ and R₄ together have the cis configuration, e.g., where the carbons carrying R₃ and R₄ have the R and S configurations, respectively);
- (v) R₅ is
 - a) -D-E-F, wherein:
 D is C₁₋₄alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethylene or prop-2-yn-1-ylene);

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E is a single bond, C₂₋₄alkynylene (e.g., —C≡C—),
 arylene (e.g., phenylene) or heteroarylene (e.g., pyridylene);

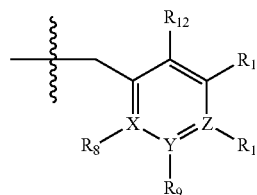
F is

H,
 aryl (e.g., phenyl),
 heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, diazoly, triazolyl, for example, pyrid-2-yl, imidazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl),
 halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl),
 haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),
 —C(O)—R₁₅,
 —N(R₁₆)(R₁₇), or
 C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, pyrrolidinyl (e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl);

wherein D, E and F are independently and optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl or Br), C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), for example, F is heteroaryl, e.g., pyridyl substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 5-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 3-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4,6-dichloropyrid-2-yl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl) or C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-methylpyrid-2-yl), or F is aryl, e.g., phenyl, substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl) or F is a C₃₋₇heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl) optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl); or

- b) a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with haloalkyl;
- c) attached to the nitrogen on the pyrrolo portion of Formula I-A or I-B and is a moiety of Formula A

Formula A



wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F), and R₁₀ is

halogen,
 C₁₋₄alkyl,
 C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,
 C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),
 aryl (e.g., phenyl),
 heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example pyrid-2-yl), or thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)), diazoly, triazolyl, tetrazolyl,
 arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl),
 alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl),
 heteroarylcarbonyl, or
 alkoxycarbonyl;
 provided that when X, Y, or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉, or R₁₀, respectively, is not present;

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(vi) R₆ is

H,
C₁₋₄alkyl,
C₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl),
aryl (e.g., phenyl),
heteroaryl (e.g., pyrid-4-yl),
arylC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., benzyl),
arylamino (e.g., phenylamino),
heteroarylamino,
N,N-diC₁₋₄alkylamino,
N,N-diarylamino,
N-aryl-N-(arylC₁₋₄alkyl)amino (e.g., N-phenyl-N-(1,
1'-biphen-4-ylmethyl)amino), or
—N(R₁₈)(R₁₉);

wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted
with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl), hydroxy or
C₁₋₆alkoxy;

(vii) R₇ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl, halogen (e.g., Cl), —N(R₁₈)(R₁₉);

(viii) n=0 or 1;

(ix) when n=1, A is —C(R₁₃)(R₁₄)—, wherein R₁₃ and R₁₄,
are, independently, H or C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl,
(optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkoxy or (optionally hetero)
arylC₁₋₄alkyl;

(x) R₁₅ is C₁₋₄alkyl, haloC₁₋₄alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₄alkyl
(e.g., —OCH₃);

(xi) R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently H or C₁₋₄alkyl;

(xii) R₁₈ and R₁₉ are independently H, C₁₋₄alkyl or aryl
(e.g., phenyl) wherein said aryl is optionally substituted
with one or more halo (e.g., fluorophenyl, e.g., 4-fluoro-
phenyl) or hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyphenyl, e.g., 4-hy-
droxyphenyl or 2-hydroxyphenyl)

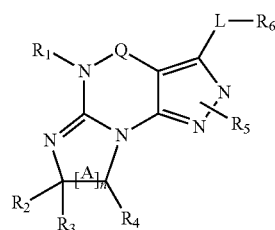
(xiii) R₂₀ is H, C₁₋₄alkyl or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl;

in free or salt form.

1.1 any of the preceding formulae wherein the compounds
inhibit phosphodiesterase-mediated (e.g., PDE1-mediated,
especially PDE1B-mediated) hydrolysis of
cGMP, e.g., with an IC₅₀ of less than 1 μM, preferably
less than 750 nM, more preferably less than 500 nM,
more preferably less than 50 nM in an immobilized-
metal affinity particle reagent PDE assay,

in free or salt form.

The invention further provides optionally substituted 4,5,
7,8-tetrahydro-(optionally 4-thioxo or 4-imino)-(1H or 2H)-
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine or 4,5,7,8,9-pen-
tahydro-(1H or 2H)-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]
pyrimidine compounds, in free or salt form, e.g., (1 or 2
and/or 3 and/or 5)-substituted 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-im-
idazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine, 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-
2H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine, 4,5,7,8-tetra-
hydro-(1H or 2H)-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]
pyrimidine-4(5H)-imine, 7,8-dihydro-1H-imidazo[1,2-a]
pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine-4(5H)-thione or 7,8-dihydro-2H-
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine-4(5H)-thione
compounds, e.g., a Compound of Formula III:



Formula III

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wherein

(xiv) Q is C(=S), C(=N(R₂₀)) or CH₂;

(xv) L is a single bond, —N(H)—, —CH₂—;

(xvi) R₁ is H or C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);

(xvii) R₄ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl) and R₂
and R₃ are, independently:

H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl) optionally
substituted with halo or hydroxy (e.g., R₂ and R₃ are
both methyl, or R₂ is H and R₃ is methyl, ethyl,
isopropyl or hydroxyethyl),

aryl,

heteroaryl,

(optionally hetero)arylalkoxy,

(optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₆alkyl, or

R₂ and R₃ together form a 3- to 6-membered ring;

or

R₂ is H and R₃ and R₄ together form a di-, tri- or
tetramethylene bridge (pref. wherein the R₃ and R₄
together have the cis configuration, e.g., where the
carbons carrying R₃ and R₄ have the R and S configu-
rations, respectively);

(xviii) R₅ is

d) -D-E-F, wherein:

D is C₁₋₄alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethylene or prop-
2-yn-1-ylene);

E is a single bond, C₂₋₄alkynylene (e.g., —C≡C—),
arylene (e.g., phenylene) or heteroarylene (e.g.,
pyridylene);

F is

H,

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, diazolyl, triazolyl, for
example, pyrid-2-yl, imidazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-tri-
azol-1-yl),

halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl),

haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

—C(O)—R₁₅,

—N(R₁₆)(R₁₇),

—S(O)₂R₂₁ or

C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one
atom selected from a group consisting of N or
O (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, pyrrolidinyl
(e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-
yl, or morpholinyl);

wherein D, E and F are independently and optionally
substituted with one or more:

halo (e.g., F, Cl or Br),

C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl),

haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

C₁₋₄alkoxy or

C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-methylpyrid-2-yl),

for example, F is heteroaryl, e.g., pyridyl substituted
with one or more halo (e.g., 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl,
5-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 3-fluoro-
pyrid-2-yl, 4-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4,6-dichloropyrid-
2-yl),

or F is aryl, e.g., phenyl, substituted with one or more
halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl)

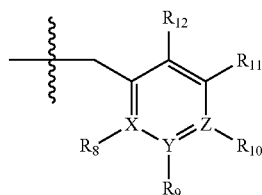
or F is a C₃₋₇heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl)
optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g.,
1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl);

or

e) a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with
haloalkyl;

f) attached to one of the nitrogens on the pyrazolo
portion of Formula III and is a moiety of Formula A

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Formula A

wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F), and R₁₀ is:

halogen,
C₁₋₄alkyl,
C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,
hetC₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl),
C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),
aryl (e.g., phenyl),
heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example pyrid-2-yl), or
thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)), diazolyl,
triazolyl, tetrazolyl,
arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl),
alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl),
heteroarylcarbonyl, or
alkoxycarbonyl;

wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is independently and optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F or Cl), C₁₋₄alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), —SH;

preferably R₁₀ is phenyl, pyridyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl optionally substituted with the substituents previously defined, e.g. optionally substituted with halo or alkyl

provided that when X, Y, or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉, or R₁₀, respectively, is not present;

(xx) R₆ is

H,
C₁₋₄alkyl,
C₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl),
aryl (e.g., phenyl),
heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, for example, pyrid-4-yl),
arylC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., benzyl),
arylamino (e.g., phenylamino),
heteroarylamino,
N,N-diC₁₋₄alkylamino,
N,N-diarylamino,
N-aryl-N-(arylC₁₋₄alkyl)amino (e.g., N-phenyl-N-(1,1'-biphen-4-ylmethyl)amino), or
—N(R₁₈)(R₁₉);

wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl), hydroxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, for example, R₆ is 4-hydroxyphenyl or 4-fluorophenyl,

(xx) n=0 or 1;

(xxi) when n=1, A is —C(R₁₃R₁₄)—, wherein R₁₃ and R₁₄, are, independently, H or C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkoxy, (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkyl or R₁₃ or R₁₄ can form a bridge with R₂ or R₄;

(xxii) R₁₅ is C₁₋₄alkyl, haloC₁₋₄alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃)

(xxiii) R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently H or C₁₋₄alkyl;

(xxiv) R₁₈ and R₁₉ are independently

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H,
C₁₋₄alkyl,
C₃₋₈cycloalkyl,
heteroC₃₋₈cycloalkyl,
aryl (e.g., phenyl), or
heteroaryl,

wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more

halo (e.g., fluorophenyl, e.g., 4-fluorophenyl),
hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyphenyl, e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl or 2-hydroxyphenyl),

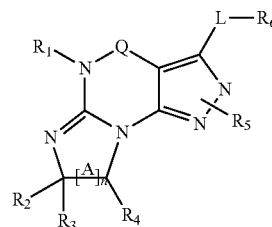
C₁₋₆alkyl,
haloC₁₋₆alkyl,
C₁₋₆alkoxy,
aryl,
heteroaryl, or
C₃₋₈cycloalkyl;

(xxv) R₂₀ is H, C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl) or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,

(xxvi) R₂₁ is C₁₋₆alkyl;

in free or salt form.

In yet another embodiment, the invention also provides a Compound of Formula IV:



Formula IV

wherein

(i) Q is C(=S), C(=N(R₂₀)) or CH₂;

(ii) L is a single bond, —N(H)—, —CH₂—;

(iii) R₁ is H or C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);

(iv) R₄ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl) and R₂ and R₃ are, independently, H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl) optionally substituted with halo or hydroxy (e.g., R₂ and R₃ are both methyl, or R₂ is H and R₃ is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl or hydroxyethyl), aryl, heteroaryl, (optionally hetero)arylalkoxy, or (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₆alkyl;

or

R₂ is H and R₃ and R₄ together form a di-, tri- or tetramethylene bridge (pref. wherein the R₃ and R₄ together have the cis configuration, e.g., where the carbons carrying R₃ and R₄ have the R and S configurations, respectively);

(v) R₅ is

a) -D-E-F, wherein:

D is C₁₋₄alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethylene or prop-2-yn-1-ylene);

E is a single bond, C₂₋₄alkynylene (e.g., —C≡C—), arylene (e.g., phenylene) or heteroarylene (e.g., pyridylene);

F is H, aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, diazolyl, triazolyl, for example, pyrid-2-yl, imidazol-1-yl, 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), —C(O)—R₁₅, —N(R₁₆)(R₁₇), —S(O)₂R₂₁ or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O (e.g.,

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cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, pyrrolidinyl (e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl);

wherein D, E and F are independently and optionally substituted with one or more:

halo (e.g., F, Cl or Br),

C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl),

haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

for example, F is heteroaryl, e.g., pyridyl substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 5-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 3-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4,6-dichloropyrid-2-yl), haloC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl) or C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., 5-methylpyrid-2-yl),

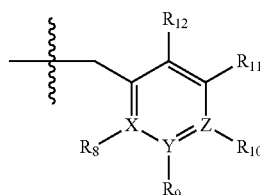
or F is aryl, e.g., phenyl, substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl)

or F is a C₃₋₇-heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl) optionally substituted with a C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl);

or

b) a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with haloalkyl;

c) attached to one of the nitrogens on the pyrazolo portion of Formula IV and is a moiety of Formula A



Formula A

wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F), and R₁₀ is:

halogen,

C₁₋₄alkyl,

C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,

C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example pyrid-2-yl), or

thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl), diazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl,

arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl),

alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl),

heteroarylcarbonyl, or

alkoxycarbonyl;

provided that when X, Y, or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉, or R₁₀, respectively, is not present;

(vi) R₆ is

H,

C₁₋₄alkyl,

C₃₋₇cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl),

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, for example, pyrid-4-yl),

arylC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., benzyl),

arylamino (e.g., phenylamino),

heteroarylamino,

N,N-diC₁₋₄alkylamino,

N,N-diarylamino,

N-aryl-N-(arylC₁₋₄alkyl)amino (e.g., N-phenyl-N-(1'-biphen-4-ylmethyl)amino), or

—N(R₁₈)(R₁₉);

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wherein the aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl), hydroxy or C₁₋₆alkoxy, for example, R₆ is 4-hydroxyphenyl or 4-fluorophenyl,

(vii) n=0 or 1;

(viii) when n=1, A is —C(R₁₃R₁₄)—, wherein R₁₃ and R₁₄, are, independently, H or C₁₋₄alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkoxy or (optionally hetero)arylC₁₋₄alkyl;

(ix) R₁₅ is C₁₋₄alkyl, haloC₁₋₄alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃)

(x) R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently H or C₁₋₄alkyl;

(xi) R₁₈ and R₁₉ are independently H, C₁₋₄alkyl or aryl (e.g., phenyl) wherein said aryl is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., fluorophenyl, e.g., 4-fluorophenyl) or hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyphenyl, e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl or 2-hydroxyphenyl)

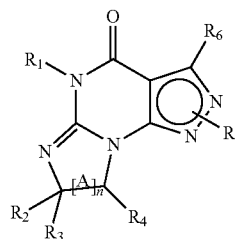
(xii) R₂₀ is H, C₁₋₄alkyl (e.g., methyl) or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl,

(xiii) R₂₁ is C₁₋₆alkyl;

in free or salt form.

In still yet another embodiment, the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis which are described herein are selected from any of the Applicant's own publications: US 2008-0188492 A1, US 2010-0173878 A1, US 2010-0273754 A1, US 2010-0273753 A1, WO 2010/065153, WO 2010/065151, WO 2010/065151, WO 2010/065149, WO 2010/065147, WO 2010/065152, WO 2011/153129, WO 2011/133224, WO 2011/153135, WO 2011/153136, and WO 2011/153138, the entire contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

In yet another embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are compounds of Formula V:



Formula V

wherein

(i) R₁ is H or C₁₋₄ alkyl (e.g., methyl);

(ii) R₄ is H or C₁₋₄ alkyl and R₂ and R₃ are, independently, H or C₁₋₄ alkyl (e.g., R₂ and R₃ are both methyl, or R₂ is H and R₃ is isopropyl), aryl, heteroaryl, (optionally hetero)arylalkoxy, or (optionally hetero)arylalkyl;

or

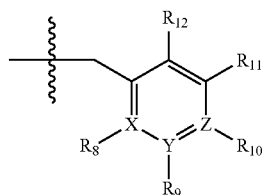
R₂ is H and R₃ and R₄ together form a di-, tri- or tetramethylene bridge (pref. wherein the R₃ and R₄ together have the cis configuration, e.g., where the carbons carrying R₃ and R₄ have the R and S configurations, respectively);

(iii) R₅ is a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with haloalkyl

or

R₅ is attached to one of the nitrogens on the pyrazolo portion of Formula V and is a moiety of Formula A

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Formula A

wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F), and R₁₀ is halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example pyrid-2-yl), or thiadiazolyl (e.g., 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl)), diazolyl, triazolyl, tetrazolyl, arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl), alkylsulfonyl (e.g., methylsulfonyl), heteroarylcarbonyl, or alkoxy carbonyl; provided that when X, Y, or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉, or R₁₀, respectively, is not present; and

(iv) R₆ is H, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl (e.g., benzyl), arylamino (e.g., phenylamino), heteroarylamino, N,N-di-alkylamino, N,N-diarylamino, or N-aryl-N-(arylalkyl) amino (e.g., N-phenyl-N-(1,1'-biphen-4-ylmethyl)amino); and

(v) n=0 or 1;

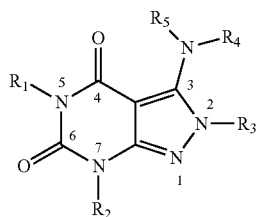
(vi) when n=1, A is —C(R₁₃R₁₄)—

wherein R₁₃ and R₁₄ are, independently, H or C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl,

(optionally hetero)arylalkoxy or (optionally hetero)arylalkyl;

in free, salt or prodrug form, including its enantiomers, diastereoisomers and racemates.

In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are compounds of Formula VI:



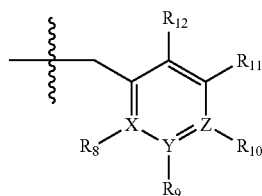
Formula VI

wherein:

(i) R₁ is H or alkyl;

(ii) R₂ is H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, or alkoxyarylalkyl;

(iii) R₃ is heteroarylmethyl or formula A



Formula A

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wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen; and R₁₀ is halogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkyl sulfonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, alkoxy carbonyl, or aminocarbonyl;

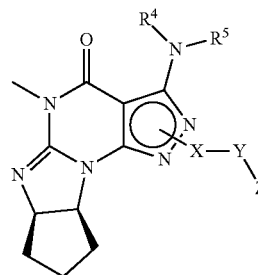
(iv) R₄ is aryl or heteroaryl; and

(v) R₅ is H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl, p-benzyl-aryl;

provided that when X, Y or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀, respectively, is not present; wherein “alk” or “alkyl” refers to C₁₋₆ alkyl and “cycloalkyl” refers to C₃₋₆ cycloalkyl, in free, salt or physiologically hydrolysable and acceptable ester prodrug form.

In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are compounds of Formula VII:

Formula VII



(i) X is C₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethylene or prop-2-yn-1-ylene);

(ii) Y is a single bond, alkynylene (e.g., —C≡C—), arylene (e.g., phenylene) or heteroarylene (e.g., pyridylene);

(iii) Z is H, aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, e.g., pyrid-2-yl), halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), —C(O)—R¹, —N(R²)(R³), or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl);

(iv) R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃);

(v) R² and R³ are independently H or C₁₋₆alkyl;

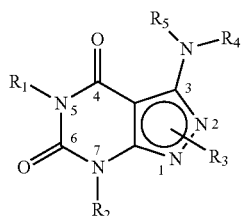
(vi) R⁴ and R⁵ are independently H, C₁₋₆alkyl or aryl (e.g., phenyl) optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., fluorophenyl, e.g., 4-fluorophenyl), hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyphenyl, e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl or 2-hydroxyphenyl) or C₁₋₆alkoxy;

(vii) wherein X, Y and Z are independently and optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F, Cl or Br), C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), for example, Z is heteroaryl, e.g., pyridyl substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 5-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 3-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4-fluoropyrid-2-yl, 4,6-dichloropyrid-2-yl), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 5-trifluoromethylpyrid-2-yl) or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 5-methylpyrid-2-yl), or Z is aryl, e.g., phenyl, substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl),

in free, salt or prodrug form.

In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are compounds of Formula VIII:

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wherein

(i) R₁ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl;(ii) R₂ is

H,

C₁₋₆alkyl,C₃₋₈cycloalkyl optionally substituted with one or more amino,C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl,C₃₋₈cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl,C₁₋₆haloalkyl,C₀₋₆alkylaminoC₀₋₆alkyl,hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl,arylC₀₋₆alkyl,

heteroarylalkyl,

C₁₋₆alkoxyarylC₁₋₆alkyl, or

-G-J wherein:

G is a single bond or, alkylene;

J is cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl optionally substituted with alkyl;

(iii) R₃ is

a) -D-E-F wherein

1. D is single bond, C₁₋₆alkylene or arylC₁₋₆alkylene;2. E is a C₁₋₆alkylene, arylene, C₁₋₆alkylarylene, aminoC₁₋₆alkylene- or amino; and3. F is heteroC₃₋₈cycloalkyl optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl;(iv) R₄ is aryl optionally substituted with one or more halo, hydroxy or C₁₋₆alkoxy; heteroaryl; or hetero-C₃₋₆cycloalkyl; and(v) R₅ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, aryl or p-benzylaryl;wherein "alk", "alkyl", "haloalkyl" or "alkoxy" refers to C₁₋₆ alkyl and "cycloalkyl" refers to C₃₋₈cycloalkyl; in free or salt form.

In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are compounds of Formula IX:

Formula VIII

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(ii) R₁ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);(iii) R₂ is

H,

C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., isopropyl, isobutyl, 2-methylbutyl or 2,2-dimethylpropyl) wherein said alkyl group is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., fluoro) or hydroxy (e.g., hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl, for example 1-hydroxyprop-2-yl or 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl),haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl or 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl),N(R₁₄)(R₁₅)-C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl or 2-aminopropyl),arylC₀₋₆alkyl (e.g., phenyl or benzyl), wherein said aryl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkoxy, for example, C₁₋₆alkoxyarylC₀₋₆alkyl (e.g., 4-methoxybenzyl),heteroarylC₀₋₆alkyl (e.g., pyridinylmethyl), wherein said heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkoxy (e.g., C₁₋₆alkoxyheteroaryl-C₁₋₆alkyl);-G-J wherein G is a single bond or C₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., methylene) and J is C₃₋₈cycloalkyl or hetero-C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., oxetan-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl) wherein the cycloalkyl and heterocycloalkyl group are optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl or amino, for example,-C₀₋₄alkyl-C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., -C₀₋₄alkyl-cyclopentyl, -C₀₋₄alkyl-cyclohexyl or -C₀₋₄alkyl-cyclopropyl), wherein said cycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl or amino (for example, 2-aminocyclopentyl or 2-aminocyclohexyl),-C₀₋₄alkyl-C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl (e.g., -C₀₋₄alkyl-pyrrolidinyl, for example, -C₀₋₄alkylpyrrolidin-3-yl) wherein said heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), for example, 1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl-methyl or 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl-methyl);(iv) R₃ is

1) -D-E-F wherein:

D is a single bond, C₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., methylene), or arylC₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., benzylene or -CH₂C₆H₄-);

E is

a single bond,

C₁₋₄alkylene (e.g., methylene, ethynylene, prop-2-yn-1-ylene),C₀₋₄alkylarylene (e.g., phenylene or -C₆H₄-, -benzylene- or -CH₂C₆H₄-), wherein the arylene group is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., Cl or F),

heteroarylene (e.g., pyridinylene or pyrimidinylene),

aminoC₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., -CH₂N(H)-),

amino (e.g., -N(H)-);

C₃₋₈cycloalkylene optionally containing one or more heteroatom selected from N or O (e.g., piperidinylene),

F is

H,

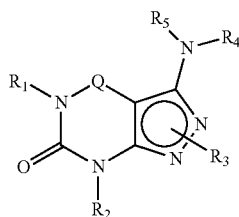
halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl),

C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., isopropyl or isobutyl),haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),

aryl (e.g., phenyl),

C₃₋₈cycloalkyl optionally containing one or more atom selected from a group consisting of N, S

Formula IX

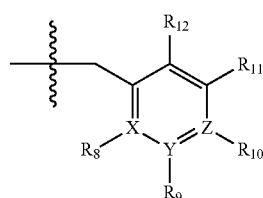


wherein

(i) Q is -C(=S)-, -C(=N(R₆))- or -C(R₁₄)(R₁₅)-;

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- or O (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl), and optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl), for example, 1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, piperidin-2-yl, 1-methylpiperidin-2-yl, 1-ethylpiperidin-2-yl, heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl (for example, pyrid-2-yl), pyrimidinyl (for example, pyrimidin-2-yl), thiazolyl (for example, 1,2,3-thiazol-4-yl), diazolyl (e.g., pyrazolyl (for example, pyrazol-1-yl) or imidazolyl (for example, imidazol-1-yl, 4-methylimidazolyl, 1-methylimidazol-2-yl)), triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl (e.g., tetrazol-5-yl), alkyloxadiazolyl (e.g., 5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol), wherein said heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl, halo (e.g., fluoro) or halo-C₁₋₆alkoxy, —O-haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., —O—CF₃), C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl (for example, methylsulfonyl or —S(O)₂CH₃), —C(O)—R₁₃, wherein R₁₃ is N(R₁₄)(R₁₅), C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), —OC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃), haloC₁₋₆alkyl(trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl), or heteroaryl; —N(R₁₄)(R₁₅);
- or
- 2) a substituted heteroarylC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g., substituted with haloC₁₋₆alkyl;
- or
- 3) attached to one of the nitrogens on the pyrazolo portion of Formula I and is a moiety of Formula A



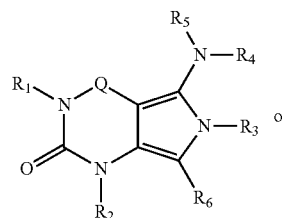
Formula A

wherein:

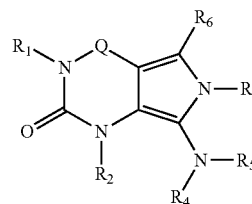
- X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C,
 R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F); and
 R₁₀ is
 halogen (e.g., fluoro or chloro),
 C₁₋₆alkyl,
 C₃₋₈cycloalkyl,
 heteroC₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl),
 haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl),
 aryl (e.g., phenyl) or heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, (for example, pyrid-2-yl) or e.g., thiazolyl (for example, 1,2,3-thiazol-4-yl), diazolyl, triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl (e.g., tetrazol-5-yl), alkyloxadiazolyl (e.g., 5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol), pyrazolyl (e.g., pyrazol-1-yl), wherein said aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluo-

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- romethyl), hydroxy, carboxy, —SH, or an additional aryl or heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl),
 C₁₋₆alkyl sulfonyl (e.g., methyl sulfonyl),
 arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl),
 heteroarylcarbonyl,
 C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyl, (e.g., methoxycarbonyl),
 Aminocarbonyl,
 —N(R₁₄)(R₁₅);
 preferably R₁₀ is phenyl, pyridyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl optionally substituted with the substituents previously defined, e.g. optionally substituted with halo or alkyl;
 provided that when X, Y or X is nitrogen, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀, respectively, is not present;
- (v) R₄ and R₅ are independently:
 H,
 C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, n-propyl),
 C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl),
 C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl (for example pyrrolidin-3-yl or pyrrolidin-1-yl), piperidinyl (for example, piperidin-1-yl), morpholinyl),
 —C₀₋₆alkylaryl (e.g., phenyl or benzyl) or
 —C₀₋₆alkylheteroaryl (e.g., pyrid-4-yl, pyrid-2-yl or pyrazol-3-yl) wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl), hydroxy (e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl), C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or another aryl group (e.g., biphenyl-4-ylmethyl);
- (vi) R₆ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl) or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl;
- (vii) R₁₄ and R₁₅ are independently H or C₁₋₆alkyl, in free or salt form.
- In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are Formula X, e.g.:



Formula XA



Formula XB

Formula X-A Formula X-B wherein

- (i) Q is —C(=S)—, —C(=O)—, —C(=N(R₇))— or —C(R₁₄)(R₁₅)—;
- (ii) R₁ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);
- (iii) R₂ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., isopropyl, isobutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl) wherein said alkyl group is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., fluoro) or hydroxy (e.g., 1-hydroxypropan-2-yl, 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl), for example, R₂ may be a trifluoromethyl or 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, N(R₁₄)(R₁₅)— C₁₋₆alkyl

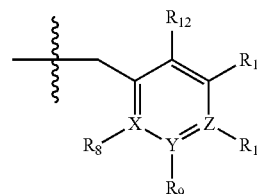
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(e.g., 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl or 2-aminopropyl), arylC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., phenyl or benzyl), heteroaryl C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., pyridinylmethyl), C₁₋₆alkoxyaryl C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 4-methoxybenzyl); -G-J wherein:
 G is a single bond or, alkylene (e.g., methylene); J is cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl (e.g., oxetan-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl) optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., (1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl)), amino (e.g., —NH₂), for example, -G-J may be —C₀₋₄alkyl-C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl or cyclopropylmethyl) optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl, amino (e.g., —NH₂), for example, 2-aminocyclopentyl or 2-aminocyclohexyl, wherein said cycloalkyl optionally contains one or more heteroatom selected from N and O (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, for example, pyrrolidin-3-yl or pyrrolidin-2-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl-methyl or 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl-methyl);
 (iv) R₃ is
 1) -D-E-F wherein:
 D is a single bond, C_{i-6}alkylene (e.g., methylene), or arylalkylene (e.g., p-benzylene or —CH₂C₆H₄—);
 E is a single bond,
 C₁₋₆alkylene (e.g., methylene) C₂₋₆alkynylene (e.g., ethynylene, prop-2-yn-1-ylene), ethynylene, prop-2-yn-1-ylene), —C₀₋₄alkylarylene (e.g., phenylene or —C₆H₄—, -benzyl- or —CH₂C₆H₄—), wherein the arylene group is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., Cl or F), heteroarylene (e.g., pyridinylene or pyrimidinylene), aminoC_{i-6}alkylene (e.g., —CH₂N(H)—), amino (e.g., —N(H)—);
 C₃₋₈cycloalkylene optionally containing one or more heteroatom selected from N or O (e.g., piperidinylene),
 F is
 H,
 halo (e.g., F, Br, Cl), C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., isopropyl or isobutyl), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl),
 C₃₋₈cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O (e.g., cyclopentyl, N cyclohexyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl, or morpholinyl), said cycloalkyl is optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or isopropyl), for example, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl, pyrrolidin-1-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl, piperidin-2-yl, 1-methylpiperidin-2-yl, 1-ethylpiperidin-2-yl, heteroaryl optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl, (e.g., pyridyl, for example, pyrid-2-yl), pyrimidinyl (for example, pyrimidin-2-yl), thiazolyl (for example, 1,2,3-thiazol-4-yl), diazolyl (e.g., pyrazolyl (for example, pyrazol-1-yl) or imidazolyl (for example, imidazol-1-yl, 4-methylimidazolyl, 1-methylimidazol-2-yl), triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl (e.g., tetrazol-5-yl), alkoxadiazolyl (e.g., 5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol), pyrazolyl (e.g., pyrazol-1-yl), wherein said heteroaryl is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., fluoro) or haloC_{i-6}alkyl, for example, 6-fluoropyrid-2-yl; amino (e.g., —NH₂), C₁₋₆alkoxy, —O-halo-C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., —O—CF₃), C₁₋₆alkylsulfonyl (for example, methylsulfonyl or —S(O)₂CH₃), —C(O)—R₁₃, —N(R₁₄)(R₁₅); or

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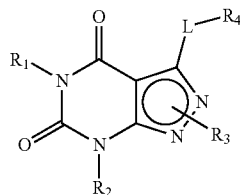
- 2) a substituted heteroarylalkyl, e.g., substituted with haloalkyl; or
- 3) attached to the nitrogen on the pyrrolo portion of Formula I and is a moiety of Formula A

Formula A



wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F); and R₁₀ is halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy (e.g., methoxy), C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, heteroC₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl)haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, (for example, pyrid-2-yl) or e.g., thiazolyl (for example, 1,2,3-thiazol-4-yl), diazolyl (e.g., imidazolyl or pyrazolyl), triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl (e.g., tetrazol-5-yl), alkoxadiazolyl (e.g., 5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol), pyrazolyl (e.g., pyrazol-1-yl), C₁₋₆alkyl sulfonyl (e.g., methyl sulfonyl), arylcarbonyl (e.g., benzoyl), heteroarylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, (e.g., methoxycarbonyl), aminocarbonyl; wherein the aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one or more C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), haloC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), hydroxy, carboxy, —SH, or an additional aryl or heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl) preferably R₁₀ is phenyl or pyridyl, e.g., 2-pyridyl optionally substituted with the substituents previously defined;
 provided that when X, Y or Z is nitrogen, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀, respectively, is not present; (v) R₄ and R₅ are independently H, C_{i-6}alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl), C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl), C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), aryl (e.g., phenyl) or heteroaryl (e.g., pyrid-4-yl, pyrid-2-yl or pyrazol-3-yl) wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl), hydroxy (e.g., 4-hydroxyphenyl), C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or another aryl group (e.g., biphenyl-4-ylmethyl);
 (vi) R₆ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), hydroxy, C_{i-6}alkoxy, aryloxy, —N(R₁₆)(R₁₇), oxo (e.g., =O), or C₃₋₈Cycloalkyl;
 (vii) R₇ is H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl) or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl wherein said cycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one or more oxo (e.g., 2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl);
 (viii) R₁₃ is —N(R₁₄)(R₁₅), C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), —OC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., —OCH₃), haloC₁₋₆alkyl(trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl), or heteroaryl; and
 (ix) R₁₄ and R₁₅ are independently H or C₁₋₆alkyl;
 (x) R₁₆ and R₁₇ are independently H, C₁₋₆alkyl, aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl, wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., fluoro), C₁₋₆alkoxy (e.g., methoxy); in free or salt form.
 In one embodiment the invention provides that the PDE1 inhibitors for use in the methods of treatment and prophylaxis described herein are Formula XI:

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wherein

(i) L is S, SO or SO₂;

(ii) R₂ is H or C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl or ethyl);

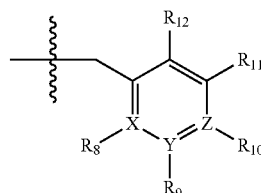
(iii) R₂ is

H,

C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., isopropyl, isobutyl, neopentyl, 2-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl) wherein said alkyl group is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., fluoro) or hydroxy (e.g., 1-hydroxypropan-2-yl, 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl), —C₀₋₄alkyl-C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl) optionally substituted with one or more amino (e.g., —NH₂), for example, 2-aminocyclopentyl or 2-aminocyclohexyl), wherein said cycloalkyl optionally contains one or more heteroatom selected from N and O and is optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl, 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-2-yl-methyl or 1-methyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl-methyl), C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl, for example, pyrrolidin-3-yl) optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl), for example, 1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl-C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., cyclopropylmethyl), halo-C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl), —N(R₁₄)(R₁₅)—C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl, 2-aminopropyl), hydroxyC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 3-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl, 1-hydroxyprop-2-yl), arylC₀₋₆alkyl (e.g., benzyl), heteroarylC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., pyridinylmethyl), C₁₋₆alkoxyarylC₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., 4-methoxybenzyl); -G-J wherein: G is a single bond or, alkylene (e.g., methylene);

J is cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl (e.g., oxetan-2-yl, pyrrolidin-3-yl, pyrrolidin-2-yl) optionally substituted with C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., (1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl));

(iv) R₃ is attached to one of the nitrogens on the pyrazolo portion of Formula I and is a moiety of Formula A



wherein X, Y and Z are, independently, N or C, and R₈, R₉, R₁₁ and R₁₂ are independently H or halogen (e.g., Cl or F); and R₁₀ is halogen, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₃₋₈cycloalkyl, hetero-C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidinyl or piperidinyl)halo-C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), aryl (e.g., phenyl), heteroaryl (e.g., pyridyl, (for example, pyrid-2-yl) or e.g., thiadiazolyl (for example, 1,2,3-thiadiazol-4-yl), diazoly, triazolyl (e.g., 1,2,4-triazol-1-yl), tetrazolyl (e.g., tet-

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Formula XI

razol-5-yl), alkoxadiazolyl (e.g., 5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol), pyrazolyl (e.g., pyrazol-i-yl), alkyl sulfonyl (e.g., methyl sulfonyl),

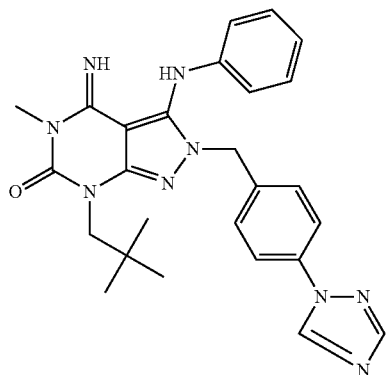
arylcabonyl (e.g., benzoyl), or heteroarylcabonyl, alkoxy-carbonyl (e.g., methoxycarbonyl), aminocarbonyl; preferably phenyl, pyridyl, e.g., 2-pyridyl, piperidinyl, or pyrrolidinyl; wherein the aryl, heteroaryl cycloalkyl or heterocycloalkyl is optionally substituted with one or more halo (e.g., F or Cl), C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy, C₁₋₄haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), and/or —SH, provided that when X, Y or X is nitrogen, R₈, R₉ or R₁₀, respectively, is not present; (v) R₄ is

H, C₁₋₆alkyl (e.g., methyl, isopropyl),

C₃₋₈cycloalkyl (e.g., cyclopentyl), C₃₋₈heterocycloalkyl (e.g., pyrrolidin-3-yl), aryl (e.g., phenyl) or heteroaryl (e.g., pyrid-4-yl, pyrid-2-yl or pyrazol-3-yl) wherein said aryl or heteroaryl is optionally substituted with halo (e.g., 4-fluorophenyl), hydroxy (e.g.,

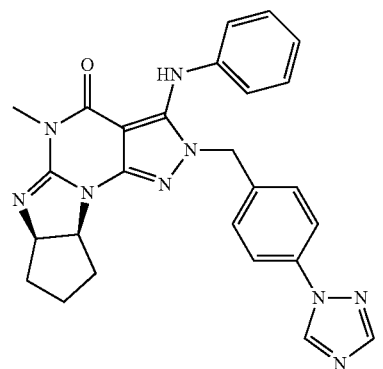
4-hydroxyphenyl), C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₆alkoxy or another aryl group (e.g., biphenyl-4-ylmethyl); (vi) R₁₄ and R₁₅ are independently H or C₁₋₆alkyl, in free or salt form.

The invention further provides the use of PDE1 inhibitors of any of the preceding formulae (e.g., Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI), wherein the compound is selected from any of the following:



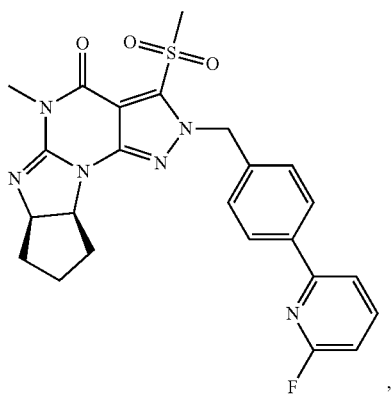
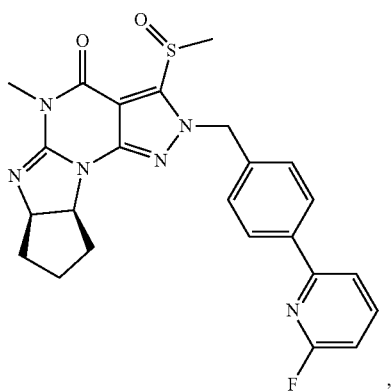
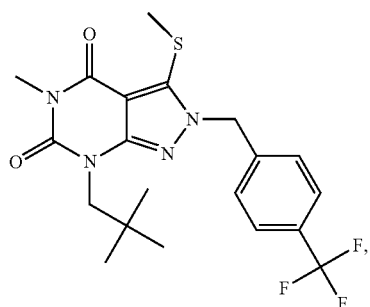
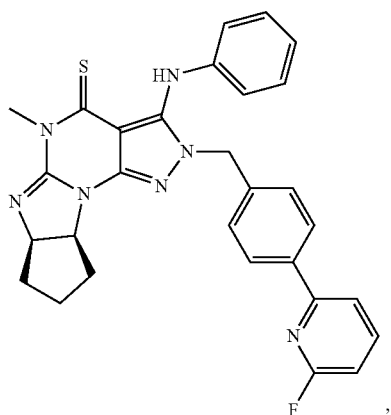
Formula A 50

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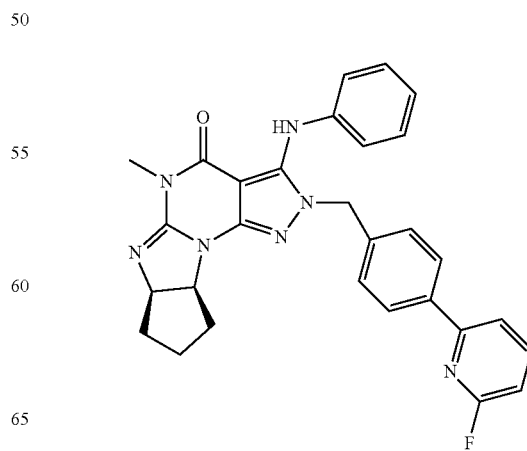
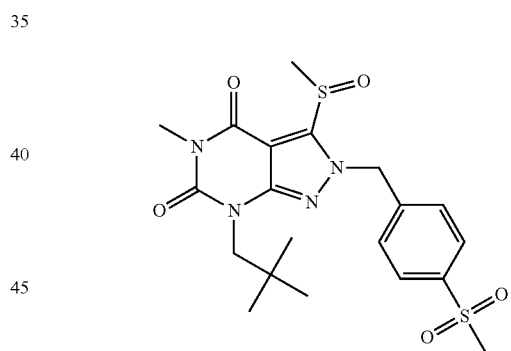
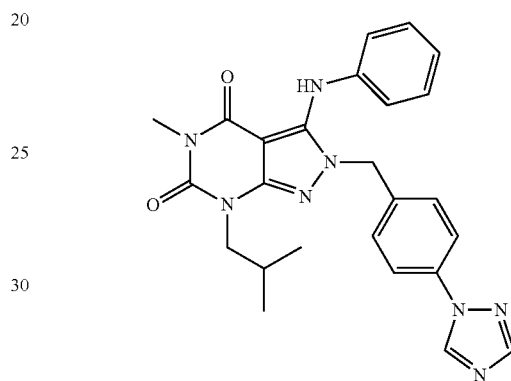
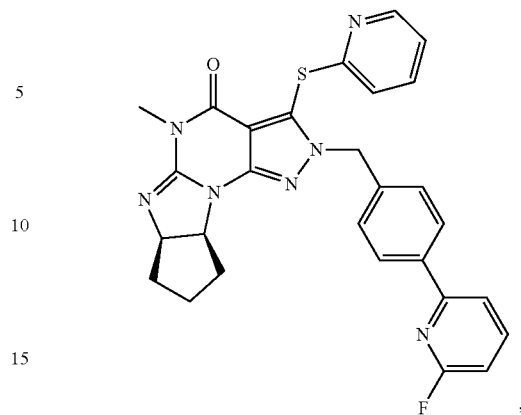


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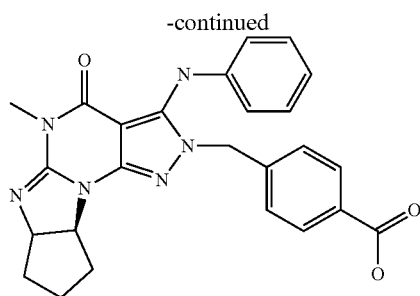
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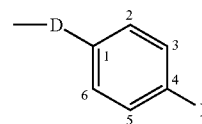


In one embodiment, selective PDE1 inhibitors of the any of the preceding formulae (e.g., Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI) are compounds that inhibit phosphodiesterase-mediated (e.g., PDE1-mediated, especially PDE1A or PDE1C-mediated) hydrolysis of cGMP, e.g., the preferred compounds have an IC_{50} of less than 1 μ M, preferably less than 500 nM, preferably less than 50 nM, and preferably less than 5 nM in an immobilized-metal affinity particle reagent PDE assay, in free or salt form.

If not otherwise specified or clear from context, the following terms herein have the following meanings:

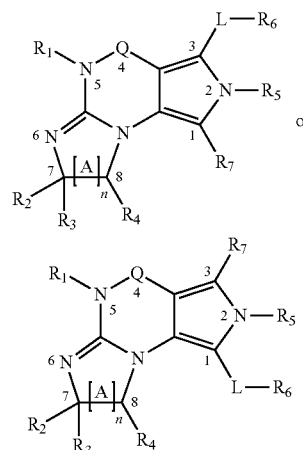
- (a) "Alkyl" as used herein is a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon moiety, preferably saturated, preferably having one to six carbon atoms, which may be linear or branched, and may be optionally mono-, di- or tri-substituted, e.g., with halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), hydroxy, or carboxy.
- (b) "Cycloalkyl" as used herein is a saturated or unsaturated nonaromatic hydrocarbon moiety, preferably saturated, preferably comprising three to nine carbon atoms, at least some of which form a nonaromatic mono- or bicyclic, or bridged cyclic structure, and which may be optionally substituted, e.g., with halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), hydroxy, or carboxy. Wherein the cycloalkyl optionally contains one or more atoms selected from N and O and/or S, said cycloalkyl may also be a heterocycloalkyl.
- (c) "Heterocycloalkyl" is, unless otherwise indicated, saturated or unsaturated nonaromatic hydrocarbon moiety, preferably saturated, preferably comprising three to nine carbon atoms, at least some of which form a nonaromatic mono- or bicyclic, or bridged cyclic structure, wherein at least one carbon atom is replaced with N, O or S, which heterocycloalkyl may be optionally substituted, e.g., with halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), hydroxy, or carboxy.
- (d) "Aryl" as used herein is a mono or bicyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, preferably phenyl, optionally substituted, e.g., with alkyl (e.g., methyl), halogen (e.g., chloro or fluoro), haloalkyl (e.g., trifluoromethyl), hydroxy, carboxy, or an additional aryl or heteroaryl (e.g., biphenyl or pyridylphenyl).
- (e) "Heteroaryl" as used herein is an aromatic moiety wherein one or more of the atoms making up the aromatic ring is sulfur or nitrogen rather than carbon, e.g., pyridyl or thiadiazolyl, which may be optionally substituted, e.g., with alkyl, halogen, haloalkyl, hydroxy or carboxy.
- (f) For ease of reference, the atoms on the pyrazolo-pyrimidine core of the Compounds of the Invention are numbered in accordance with the numbering depicted in Formula I, unless otherwise noted.
- (g) Wherein E is phenylene, the numbering is as follows:

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- (h) It is intended that wherein the substituents end in "ene", for example, alkylene, phenylene or arylalkylene, said substituents are intended to bridge or be connected to two other substituents. Therefore, methylene is intended to be $-CH_2-$ and phenylene intended to be $-C_6H_4-$ and arylalkylene is intended to be $-C_6H_4CH_2-$ or $-CH_2-C_6H_4-$.

- (i) The Compounds of the Invention are intended to be numbered as follows:



Compounds of the Invention, e.g., substituted 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrrolo[3,4-e]pyrimidine or 4,5,7,8,9-pentahydro-2H-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrrolo[3,4-e]pyrimidine, e.g., Compounds of Formula I (Formula I-A and I-B), or a Compound of Formula II (e.g., II-A or II-B), may exist in free or salt form, e.g., as acid addition salts. In this specification unless otherwise indicated, language such as "Compounds of the Invention" is to be understood as embracing the compounds in any form, for example free or acid addition salt form, or where the compounds contain acidic substituents, in base addition salt form. The Compounds of the Invention are intended for use as pharmaceuticals, therefore pharmaceutically acceptable salts are preferred. Salts which are unsuitable for pharmaceutical uses may be useful, for example, for the isolation or purification of free Compounds of the Invention or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, are therefore also included.

Compounds of the Invention, encompassing any of the compounds disclosed herein, e.g., optionally substituted 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-(optionally 4-thioxo or 4-imino)-(1H or 2H)-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine or 4,5,7,8,9-pentahydro-(1H or 2H)-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine compounds, e.g., (1 or 2 and/or 3 and/or 5)-substituted 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-1H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine, 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-2H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine, 4,5,7,8-tetrahydro-(1H or 2H)-pyrimido[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine-4 (5H)-imine, 7,8-dihydro-1H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine-4 (5H)-thione or 7,8-dihydro-2H-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazolo[4,3-e]pyrimidine-4(5H)-thione compounds, e.g., Compounds of

Formula III, or Compound of Formula IV as described herein, may exist in free or salt form, e.g., as acid addition salts.

Compounds of the Invention may in some cases also exist in prodrug form. A prodrug form is compound which converts in the body to a Compound of the Invention. For example when the Compounds of the Invention contain hydroxy or carboxy substituents, these substituents may form physiologically hydrolysable and acceptable esters. As used herein, "physiologically hydrolysable and acceptable ester" means esters of Compounds of the Invention which are hydrolysable under physiological conditions to yield acids (in the case of Compounds of the Invention which have hydroxy substituents) or alcohols (in the case of Compounds of the Invention which have carboxy substituents) which are themselves physiologically tolerable at doses to be administered. Therefore, wherein the Compound of the Invention contains a hydroxy group, for example, Compound-OH, the acyl ester prodrug of such compound, i.e., Compound-O—C(O)—C₁₋₄alkyl, can hydrolyze in the body to form physiologically hydrolysable alcohol (Compound-OH) on the one hand and acid on the other (e.g., HOC(O)—C₁₋₄alkyl). Alternatively, wherein the Compound of the Invention contains a carboxylic acid, for example, Compound-C(O)OH, the acid ester prodrug of such compound, Compound-C(O)O—C₁₋₄alkyl can hydrolyze to form Compound-C(O)OH and HO—C₁₋₄alkyl. As will be appreciated the term thus embraces conventional pharmaceutical prodrug forms.

In another embodiment, the invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Compound of the Invention, in free or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Compounds of the Invention may in some cases also exist in prodrug form. A prodrug form is compound which converts in the body to a Compound of the Invention. For example when the Compounds of the Invention contain hydroxy or carboxy substituents, these substituents may form physiologically hydrolysable and acceptable esters. As used herein, "physiologically hydrolysable and acceptable ester" means esters of Compounds of the Invention which are hydrolysable under physiological conditions to yield acids (in the case of Compounds of the Invention which have hydroxy substituents) or alcohols (in the case of Compounds of the Invention which have carboxy substituents) which are themselves physiologically tolerable at doses to be administered. Therefore, wherein the Compound of the Invention contains a hydroxy group, for example, Compound-OH, the acyl ester prodrug of such compound, i.e., Compound-O—C(O)—C₁₋₄alkyl, can hydrolyze in the body to form physiologically hydrolysable alcohol (Compound-OH) on the one hand and acid on the other (e.g., HOC(O)—C₁₋₄alkyl). Alternatively, wherein the Compound of the Invention contains a carboxylic acid, for example, Compound-C(O)OH, the acid ester prodrug of such compound, Compound-C(O)O—C₁₋₄alkyl can hydrolyze to form Compound-C(O)OH and HO—C₁₋₄alkyl. As will be appreciated the term thus embraces conventional pharmaceutical prodrug forms.

In another embodiment, the invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a Compound of the Invention, in free, pharmaceutically acceptable salt or prodrug form, in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

Methods of Making Compounds of the Invention

The compounds of the Invention and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts may be made using the methods as described and exemplified herein and by methods similar thereto and by methods known in the chemical art. Such

methods include, but not limited to, those described below. If not commercially available, starting materials for these processes may be made by procedures, which are selected from the chemical art using techniques which are similar or analogous to the synthesis of known compounds.

Various starting materials and/or Compounds of the Invention may be prepared using methods described in US 2008-0188492 A1, US 2010-0173878 A1, US 2010-0273754 A1, US 2010-0273753 A1, WO 2010/065153, WO 2010/065151, WO 2010/065151, WO 2010/065149, WO 2010/065147, WO 2010/065152, WO 2011/153129, WO 2011/133224, WO 2011/153135, WO 2011/153136, WO 2011/153138. All references cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

The Compounds of the Invention include their enantiomers, diastereoisomers and racemates, as well as their polymorphs, hydrates, solvates and complexes. Some individual compounds within the scope of this invention may contain double bonds. Representations of double bonds in this invention are meant to include both the E and the Z isomer of the double bond. In addition, some compounds within the scope of this invention may contain one or more asymmetric centers. This invention includes the use of any of the optically pure stereoisomers as well as any combination of stereoisomers.

It is also intended that the Compounds of the Invention encompass their stable and unstable isotopes. Stable isotopes are nonradioactive isotopes which contain one additional neutron compared to the abundant nuclides of the same species (i.e., element). It is expected that the activity of compounds comprising such isotopes would be retained, and such compound would also have utility for measuring pharmacokinetics of the non-isotopic analogs. For example, the hydrogen atom at a certain position on the Compounds of the Invention may be replaced with deuterium (a stable isotope which is non-radioactive). Examples of known stable isotopes include, but not limited to, deuterium, ¹³C, ¹⁵N, ¹⁸O. Alternatively, unstable isotopes, which are radioactive isotopes which contain additional neutrons compared to the abundant nuclides of the same species (i.e., element), e.g., ¹²³I, ¹³¹I, ¹²⁵I, ¹¹C, ¹⁸F, may replace the corresponding abundant species of I, C and F. Another example of useful isotope of the compound of the invention is the ¹¹C isotope. These radio isotopes are useful for radio-imaging and/or pharmacokinetic studies of the compounds of the invention.

Melting points are uncorrected and (dec) indicates decomposition. Temperature are given in degrees Celsius (° C.); unless otherwise stated, operations are carried out at room or ambient temperature, that is, at a temperature in the range of 18-25° C. Chromatography means flash chromatography on silica gel; thin layer chromatography (TLC) is carried out on silica gel plates. NMR data is in the delta values of major diagnostic protons, given in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. Conventional abbreviations for signal shape are used. Coupling constants (J) are given in Hz. For mass spectra (MS), the lowest mass major ion is reported for molecules where isotope splitting results in multiple mass spectral peaks. Solvent mixture compositions are given as volume percentages or volume ratios. In cases where the NMR spectra are complex, only diagnostic signals are reported.

Terms and Abbreviations:

BuLi=n-butyllithium

Bu'OH=tert-butyl alcohol,

CAN=ammonium cerium (IV) nitrate,

DIPEA=diisopropylethylamine,

DMF=N,N-dimethylformamide,

DMSO=dimethyl sulfoxide,
 Et₂O=diethyl ether,
 EtOAc=ethyl acetate,
 equiv.=equivalent(s),
 h=hour(s),
 HPLC=high performance liquid chromatography,
 LDA=lithium diisopropylamide
 MeOH=methanol,
 NBS=N-bromosuccinimide
 NCS=N-chlorosuccinimide
 NaHCO₃=sodium bicarbonate,
 NH₄OH=ammonium hydroxide,
 Pd₂(dba)₃=tris[dibenzylideneacetone]dipalladium(0)
 PMB=p-methoxybenzyl,
 POCl₃=phosphorous oxychloride,
 SOCl₂=thionyl chloride,
 TFA=trifluoroacetic acid,
 TFMSA=trifluoromethanesulfonic acid
 THF=tetrahydrofuran.

Methods of Using Compounds of the Invention

The Compounds of the Invention are useful in the treatment of diseases characterized by disruption of or damage to cGMP/PKG mediated pathways, e.g., as a result of increased expression of PDE1 or decreased expression of cGMP/PKG activity due to inhibition or reduced levels of inducers of cyclic nucleotide synthesis, such as dopamine and nitric oxide (NO). It is believed that by inhibiting PDE1A, for example, that this action could reverse or prevent the attenuation of cGMP/PKG signaling (e.g., enhance cGMP) and that this action could modulate cardiac hypertrophy. Therefore, administration or use of a preferred PDE1 inhibitor as described herein, e.g., a PDE1 inhibitor as hereinbefore described, e.g., a Compound of Formula Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, could provide a potential means to regulate cardiac hypertrophy (e.g., prevent and/or reverse cardiac hypertrophy), and in certain embodiments provide a treatment for various cardiovascular diseases and disorders.

A selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention, (e.g., of Formula Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI), exhibit good oral availability in plasma with very minimal brain penetration in mice. Preferably, the half-life of the compounds is less than 2 hours. Preferably the T_{max} is less than 1 hour. The blood/plasma ratio in mice administered the selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention is preferably less than 0.20.

Diseases and disorders that may be prevented or ameliorated by the enhancement of cGMP/PKG signaling (e.g., cardiovascular disease), e.g., using a Compound of Formula Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, include, but are not limited to: angina, stroke, renal failure, essential hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, secondary hypertension, isolated systolic hypertension, hypertension associated with diabetes, hypertension associated with atherosclerosis, renovascular hypertension, congestive heart failure, myocardial, angina, stroke and renal failure, hypertension, an inflammatory disease or disorder, fibrosis, cardiac hypertrophy, vascular remodeling, and an connective tissue disease or disorder (e.g., Marfan Syndrome).

In one embodiment the compounds of the invention as described herein (e.g., a Compound of Formula Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI) are useful in the treatment or prevention of stroke by treating or preventing transient ischemic attacks (TIA). Without being bound by any theory, it is believed that the compounds may prevent or treat the risk of transient ischemic attacks by actually increasing the amount and/or concentration of blood flow to

the brain. It is contemplated that the compounds as described herein could increase the blood flow to the brain without significant passage across the blood brain barrier.

In another embodiment, the invention further provides using the compounds of the invention (e.g., a Compound of Formula Ia, Ib, IIa, IIb, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI) for treatment of disease and disorders as follows: Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Becker muscular dystrophy, limb-girdle muscular dystrophy, myotonic dystrophy, and Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy. In one embodiment, the compounds of the present invention are useful in treating cardiac dysfunction associated with aforementioned types of muscular dystrophy. In one embodiment the compounds as described herein may potentially reduce or reverse the cardiac hypertrophy that may be associated with these aforementioned types of muscular dystrophy.

"PDE1 inhibitor" as used herein describes a compound(s) which selectively inhibit phosphodiesterase-mediated (e.g., PDE1-mediated, especially PDE1B-mediated) hydrolysis of cGMP, e.g., with an IC₅₀ of less than 1 μM, preferably less than 750 nM, more preferably less than 500 nM, more preferably less than 50 nM in an immobilized-metal affinity particle reagent PDE assay.

The phrase "Compounds of the Invention" or "PDE 1 inhibitors of the Invention", or like terms, encompasses any and all of the compounds disclosed herewith, e.g., a Compound of Formula I, Formula II, Formula III, Formula IV, Formula V, Formula VI, Formula VII, Formula VIII, Formula IX, Formula X, or Formula XI.

The words "treatment" and "treating" are to be understood accordingly as embracing prophylaxis and treatment or amelioration of symptoms of disease as well as treatment of the cause of the disease.

For methods of treatment, the word "effective amount" is intended to encompass a therapeutically effective amount to treat a specific disease or disorder.

The term "pulmonary hypertension" is intended to encompass pulmonary arterial hypertension.

The term "patient" include human or non-human (i.e., animal) patient. In particular embodiment, the invention encompasses both human and nonhuman. In another embodiment, the invention encompasses nonhuman. In other embodiment, the term encompasses human.

The term "comprising" as used in this disclosure is intended to be open-ended and does not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.

Compounds of the Invention, e.g., Formula I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI as hereinbefore described, in free or pharmaceutically acceptable salt form, may be used as a sole therapeutic agent, but may also be used in combination or for co-administration with other active agents.

Dosages employed in practicing the present invention will of course vary depending, e.g. on the particular disease or condition to be treated, the particular Compound of the Invention used, the mode of administration, and the therapy desired. Compounds of the Invention may be administered by any suitable route, including orally, parenterally, transdermally, or by inhalation, but are preferably administered orally. In general, satisfactory results, e.g. for the treatment of diseases as hereinbefore set forth are indicated to be obtained on oral administration at dosages of the order from about 0.01 to 2.0 mg/kg. In larger mammals, for example humans, an indicated daily dosage for oral administration will accordingly be in the range of from about 0.75 to 150 mg, conveniently administered once, or in divided doses 2 to 4 times, daily or in sustained release form. Unit dosage forms for oral administration thus for example may com-

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prise from about 0.2 to 75 or 150 mg, e.g. from about 0.2 or 2.0 to 50, 75 or 100 mg of a Compound of the Invention, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier therefor.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising Compounds of the Invention may be prepared using conventional diluents or excipients and techniques known in the galenic art. Thus oral dosage forms may include tablets, capsules, solutions, suspensions and the like.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Measurement of PDEIB Inhibition In Vitro Using IMAP Phosphodiesterase Assay Kit

Phosphodiesterase IB (PDEIB) is a calcium/calmodulin dependent phosphodiesterase enzyme that converts cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) to 5'-guanosine monophosphate (5'-GMP). PDEIB can also convert a modified cGMP substrate, such as the fluorescent molecule cGMP-fluorescein, to the corresponding GMP-fluorescein. The generation of GMP-fluorescein from cGMP-fluorescein can be quantitated, using, for example, the IMAP (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, Calif.) immobilized-metal affinity particle reagent.

Briefly, the IMAP reagent binds with high affinity to the free 5'-phosphate that is found in GMP-fluorescein and not in cGMP-fluorescein. The resulting GMP-fluorescein-IMAP complex is large relative to cGMP-fluorescein. Small fluorophores that are bound up in a large, slowly tumbling, complex can be distinguished from unbound fluorophores, because the photons emitted as they fluoresce retain the same polarity as the photons used to excite the fluorescence.

In the phosphodiesterase assay, cGMP-fluorescein, which cannot be bound to IMAP, and therefore retains little fluorescence polarization, is converted to GMP-fluorescein, which, when bound to IMAP, yields a large increase in fluorescence polarization (Amp). Inhibition of phosphodiesterase, therefore, is detected as a decrease in Amp.

Enzyme Assay

Materials: All chemicals are available from Sigma-Aldrich (St. Louis, Mo.) except for IMAP reagents (reaction buffer, binding buffer, FL-GMP and IMAP beads), which are available from Molecular Devices (Sunnyvale, Calif.).

Assay: The following phosphodiesterase enzymes may be used: 3',5'-cyclic-nucleotide-specific bovine brain phosphodiesterase (Sigma, St. Louis, Mo.) (predominantly PDEIB) and recombinant full length human PDE1 A and PDE1B (r-hPDE1 A and r-hPDE1B respectively) which may be produced e.g., in HEK or SF9 cells by one skilled in the art. The PDE1 enzyme is reconstituted with 50% glycerol to 2.5 U/ml. One unit of enzyme will hydrolyze 1.0 μ m of 3',5'-cAMP to 5'-AMP per min at pH 7.5 at 30° C. One part enzyme is added to 1999 parts reaction buffer (30 μ M CaCl₂, 10 U/ml of calmodulin (Sigma P2277), 1 OmM Tris-HCl pH 7.2, 1 OmM MgCl₂, 0.1% BSA, 0.05% NaN₃) to yield a final concentration of 1.25 mU/ml. 99 μ l of diluted enzyme solution is added into each well in a flat bottom 96-well polystyrene plate to which 1 μ l of test compound dissolved in 100% DMSO is added. The compounds are mixed and pre-incubated with the enzyme for 10 min at room temperature. [0084] The FL-GMP conversion reaction is initiated by combining 4 parts enzyme and inhibitor mix with 1 part substrate solution (0.225 μ M) in a 384-well microtiter plate. The reaction is incubated in dark at room temperature for 15 min. The reaction is halted by addition of 60 μ l of binding

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reagent (1:400 dilution of IMAP beads in binding buffer supplemented with 1:1800 dilution of antifoam) to each well of the 384-well plate. The plate is incubated at room temperature for 1 hour to allow IMAP binding to proceed to completion, and then placed in an Envision multimode microplate reader (PerkinElmer, Shelton, Conn.) to measure the fluorescence polarization (Amp).

A decrease in GMP concentration, measured as decreased Amp, is indicative of inhibition of PDE activity. IC₅₀ values are determined by measuring enzyme activity in the presence of 8 to 16 concentrations of compound ranging from 0.0037 nM to 80,000 nM and then plotting drug concentration versus Amp, which allows IC₅₀ values to be estimated using nonlinear regression software (XLFit; IDBS, Cambridge, Mass.).

The Compounds of the Invention are tested in an assay as described or similarly described herein for PDE1 inhibitory activity.

Example 2

Inhibition of Cardiac Hypertrophy

A selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention is tested in a mouse model where the mice are treated with isoproterenol. Such a model can be useful for extrapolating to diseases or disorders involving an enlargement of the heart or cardiac tissue, e.g., congestive heart disease.

Isoproterenol treatment in mice increases cardiac size in mice untreated with a selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention. Size is indicated by heart weight (g)/tibia length (mm). At 3 mg/kg, administration of the selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention significantly decreases cardiac hypertrophy in mice which are treated with isoproterenol. A selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present Invention also significantly prevent cardiac hypertrophy at administration of 10 mg/kg.

Example 3

Cellular Screening Systems

Primary Human Cardiomyocytes

Primary human cardiomyocytes have a unique signaling system involving a synergy of calcium and cAMP to achieve proper force of contraction. cGMP is an important modulator of cell function that prevents hypertrophic responses that are the mark of Heart Disease, and PDE1C is abundant in these cells.

A selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention elevates cGMP in Human Cardiomyocytes in Culture. When measured in conjunction with Sildenafil, the selective PDE1 inhibitor is about 100-fold more potent than Sildenafil in enhancing cGMP. Such potency would have various application in various cardiovascular applications.

Primary Human Smooth Muscle Cells

Primary human smooth muscle cells contain PDE1C as well as PDE3, 4 and. Consequently, primary human smooth muscle cell may be important mediators of the pathology in Heart Disease.

Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) is a peptide which binds the natriuretic peptide receptor-A (NPRA) and which may trigger activation of its guanylyl cyclase domain increasing cGMP production. Following a 30-minute pretreatment with a selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention there is an increase in ANP response in vascular aortic smooth muscle (VASM) Cells.

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Neutrophils

During heart disease progression, part of the inflammatory component of Heart Disease PDE1B may be up-regulated during the process of differentiation from Neutrophils to Macrophages.

Immortalized Human Neutrophil Line (HL60 Cells) are used to study the Macrophage differentiation (inflammatory) process. In HL60 macrophages, at about 100 nM, a selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention amplifies the effect of Atrial Natriuretic Peptide (ANF), wherein cGMP production increases as compared to cells where a selective PDE1 inhibitor is not used in combination with ANF.

Example 4

Mdx Mouse Model

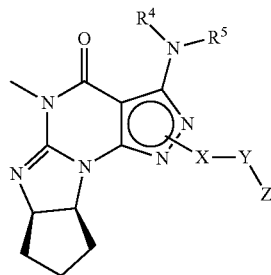
The mdx mouse model is used to understand muscle degeneration and regeneration in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

The dystrophic mdx mouse has a point mutation within its dystrophin gene. This mutation has changed a codon representing glutamine amino acid to one representing thymine amino acid. This single amino acid change causes the cell's machinery to stop; when this happens, the synthesis of dystrophin stops prematurely (known as premature stop codon). As a result, the mouse has no functional dystrophin in its muscles.

In conjunction with chronic dosing, a selective PDE1 inhibitor of the present invention demonstrates a cardio-protective effect in an mdx Mouse Model of diastolic heart failure.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of treatment or prophylaxis of a disease or disorder which is ameliorated by modulating cGMP/PKG-dependent signaling pathways comprising administration of a phosphodiesterase 1 (PDE1) inhibitor to a human patient in need thereof, wherein the disease or disorder is selected from the group consisting of: cardiac hypertrophy, angina, stroke characterized as a transient ischemic attack, renal failure, essential hypertension, secondary hypertension, isolated systolic hypertension, hypertension associated with diabetes, hypertension associated with atherosclerosis, renovascular hypertension, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease characterized by cardiac hypertrophy, congestive heart failure characterized by cardiac hypertrophy, and pulmonary hypertension characterized by cardiac hypertrophy; wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is a compound of Formula VII:



(i) X is C₁₋₆alkylene;

(ii) Y is a single bond, alkynylene, arylene, or heteroarylene;

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(iii) Z is H, aryl, heteroaryl, halo, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, —C(O)—R¹, —N(R²)(R³), or C₃₋₇cycloalkyl optionally containing at least one atom selected from a group consisting of N or O;

(iv) R¹ is C₁₋₆alkyl, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, —OH or —OC₁₋₆alkyl;

(v) R² and R³ are independently H or C₁₋₆alkyl;

(vi) R⁴ and R⁵ are independently H, C₁₋₆alkyl or aryl optionally substituted with one or more halo, hydroxy or C₁₋₆alkoxy;

(vii) wherein X, Y and Z are independently and optionally substituted with one or more halo, C₁₋₆alkyl, halo-C₁₋₆alkyl,

in free or salt form.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is a PDE1A or PDE1C inhibitor.

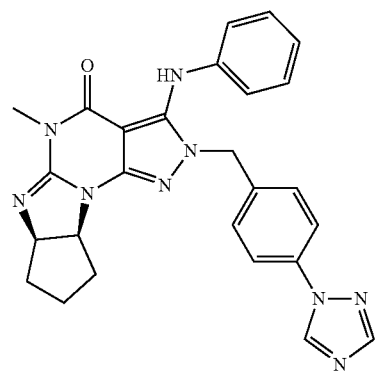
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is a PDE1B inhibitor.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibition of phosphodiesterase 1 prevents or treats stroke characterized as a transient ischemic attack.

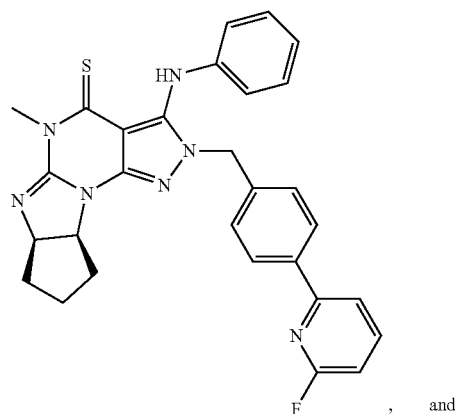
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE 1 inhibitor is administered to prevent or treat cardiac hypertrophy.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is administered in combination with a PDE5 inhibitor.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is selected from the group of consisting of:

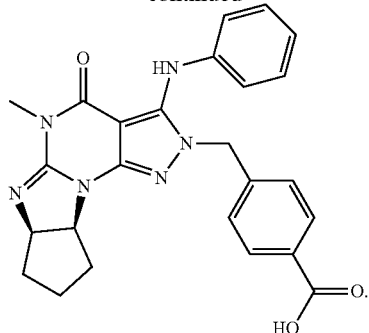


Formula VII



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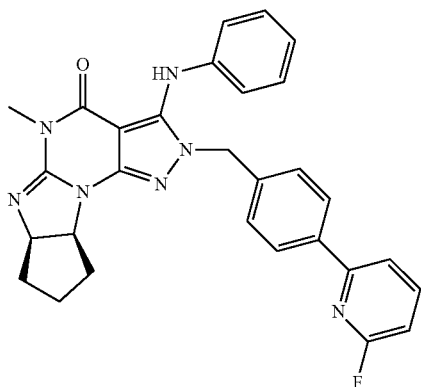


8. The method of claim 1, wherein inhibition of phosphodiesterase 1 prevents or treats cardiovascular disease characterized by cardiac hypertrophy.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein inhibition of phosphodiesterase 1 prevents or treats congestive heart failure characterized by cardiac hypertrophy.

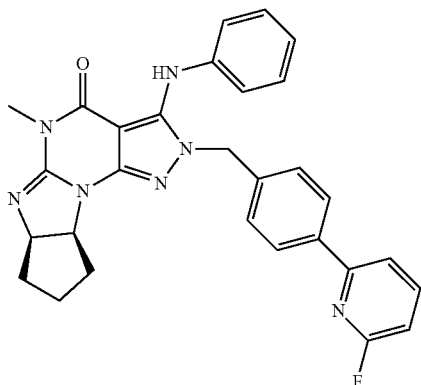
10. The method of claim 1, wherein inhibition of phosphodiesterase 1 prevents or treats pulmonary hypertension characterized by cardiac hypertrophy.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is the following compound:



in free or salt form.

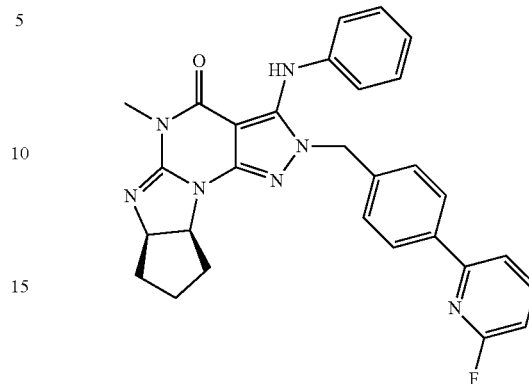
12. The method of claim 5, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is the following compound:



in free or salt form.

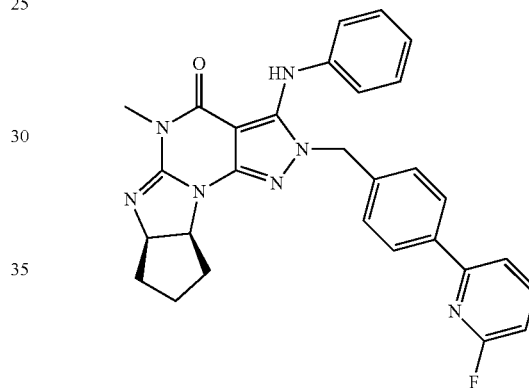
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13. The method of claim 8, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is the following compound:



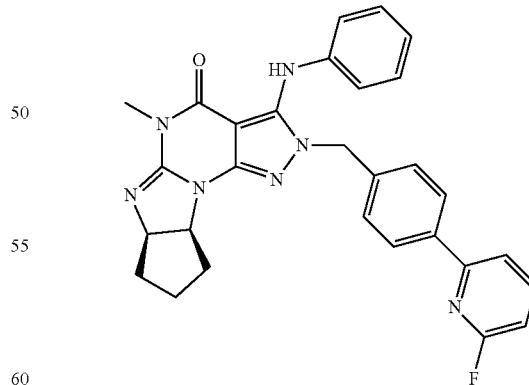
in free or salt form.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is the following compound:



in free or salt form.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is the following compound:



in free or salt form.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the PDE1 inhibitor is administered in combination with an angiotensin II receptor antagonist.